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| DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP 333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD. UNIONDALE, NY 11553 | | | EXAMINER ZHOU, TING | |
| | | | ART UNIT 2173 | PAPER NUMBER |

DATE MAILED: 11/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/038,312 | HONG, JUN-IL | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | Ting Zhou | 2173 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 19 September 2005 have been received and entered. Claims 1-5 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pinard U.S. Patent 5,898,432 and Horwitz et al. U.S. Patent 5,774,866 (hereinafter "Horwitz").

Referring to claim 1, Pinard teaches a method comprising the steps of registering one of the plurality of functions related to the individual state indicator corresponding to a current status change when the state change to be reflected in the representation of the individual state indicator occurs (upon occurrence of a status change, such as receipt of a telephone call, email, fax, etc., the appearance of an individual state indicator, i.e. the cursor, is changed to one which relates to the corresponding function related to the status change) (Pinard: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55); altering the state representation of the individual state indicator (changing the appearance of the cursor) (Pinard: Figures 2-5); and invoking the registered function upon receipt of a user input (action by the user of executing the invoked function of the cursor, i.e. user action of answering the telephone upon the display of the cursor

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indicating a telephone call, user running an application program to access an email upon the display of the cursor indicating a waiting email message, etc.) (Pinard: column 4, lines 5-55). However, Pinard fails to explicitly teach invoking the registered function upon receipt of a user input for designating the individual state indicator. Horwitz teaches a method for the display of status indicators (such as the display of the alarm status flashing icon when conflicting search results are found) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15) similar to that of Pinard. In addition, Horwitz further teaches invoking the registered function of the state indicator upon receipt of a user input for designating the individual state indicator (the registered function of displaying selected information associated with the alarm status flashing icon, i.e. a list of potential matters which produced the conflicts, is invoked if the user selects the alarm status flashing icon) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15 and 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pinard and Horwitz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for associating a function with an indicator of Pinard to include the use of executing the associated function upon selection of the icon taught by Horwitz. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to respond to important indicator events such as alarms in a timely, convenient and user-friendly manner.

Referring to claim 2, Pinard teaches a method comprising the steps of registering one the plurality of functions related to the individual state indicator corresponding to a current status change when the state change to be reflected in the representation of the individual state indicator occurs (upon occurrence of a status change, such as receipt of a telephone call, email, fax, etc., the appearance of an individual state indicator, i.e. the cursor, is changed to one which relates to the corresponding function related to a status change) (Pinard: column 1, line 59-

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column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55), altering the state representation of the individual state indicator (changing the appearance of the cursor) (Pinard: Figures 2-5), and invoking the registered function upon receipt of a user input (action by the user of executing the invoked function of the cursor, i.e. user action of answering the telephone upon the display of the cursor indicating a telephone call, user running an application program to access an email upon the display of the cursor indicating a waiting email message, etc.) (Pinard: column 4, lines 5-55). However, Pinard fails to explicitly teach determining whether the coordinates of a touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input and invoking the registered function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator. Horwitz teaches a method for the display of status indicators (such as the display of the alarm status flashing icon when conflicting search results are found) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15) similar to that of Pinard. In addition, Horwitz further teaches determining whether the coordinates of a touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input and invoking the registered function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator (the registered function of displaying selected information associated with the alarm status flashing icon, i.e. a list of potential matters which produced the conflicts, is invoked if the user selects the alarm status flashing icon; and using a touch screen input to make onscreen selections) (Horwitz: column 9, lines 2-6 and column 21, lines 1-15 and 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pinard and Horwitz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for associating a function with an indicator of Pinard to include

the use of executing the associated function upon touch screen selection of the icon taught by Horwitz. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to respond to important indicator events such as alarms in a timely, convenient and user-friendly manner.; furthermore, it would have been advantageous to make such a combination in order to avoid the inconvenience of attaching a mouse or keyboard to devices that are small in size, such as handheld devices like PDAs and cell phones.

Referring to claim 3, Pinard teaches a method comprising the steps of registering one of the plurality of functions related to the individual state indicator corresponding to a current status change when the state change to be reflected in the representation of the individual state indicator occurs (upon occurrence of a status change, such as indication of the receipt of a telephone call, email, fax, etc., the appearance of an individual state indicator, i.e. the cursor, is changed to one which relates to the corresponding function related to a status change) (Pinard: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55), altering the state representation of the individual state indicator (changing the appearance of the cursor) (Pinard: Figures 2-5), and invoking the registered function upon receipt of a user input (action by the user of executing the invoked function of the cursor, i.e. user action of answering the telephone upon the display of the cursor indicating a telephone call, user running an application program to access an email upon the display of the cursor indicating a waiting email message, etc.) (Pinard: column 4, lines 5-55). However, Pinard fails to explicitly teach determining whether a cursor or an input focus is positioned over a representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of a user button input, and invoking the registered function when the cursor or input focus is positioned over the representation area of the individual state indicator. Horwitz teaches a method for the

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display of status indicators (such as the display of the alarm status flashing icon when conflicting search results are found) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15) similar to that of Pinard. In addition, Horwitz further teaches determining whether a cursor or an input focus is positioned over a representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of a user button input (determining if the user has selected the icon through the input means) (Horwitz: column 9, lines 2-6 and column 21, lines 11-15), and invoking the registered function when the cursor or input focus is positioned over the representation area of the individual state indicator (the registered function of displaying selected information associated with the alarm status flashing icon, i.e. a list of potential matters which produced the conflicts, is invoked if the user selects the alarm status flashing icon) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15 and 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pinard and Horwitz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for associating a function with an indicator of Pinard to include the use of executing the associated function upon selection of the icon taught by Horwitz. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to respond to important indicator events such as alarms in a timely, convenient and user-friendly manner.

Referring to claim 4, Pinard teaches a method comprising the steps of registering a message reading function of the plurality of functions related to the message state indicator when the message arrives (for example, changing the cursor to the function of displaying an email message indicator among the plurality of related functions of displaying a telephone indicator, an alarm indicator, etc., upon receipt of a signal indicating an email message waiting to be read) (Pinard: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55); displaying the alteration

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of the representation of the individual message state indicator (changing the appearance of the cursor to display a message indicator, i.e. an email message indicator) (Pinard: Figures 2-5), and invoking the message reading function upon receipt of a user input (action by the user of executing the invoked function of the cursor, i.e. user action of answering the telephone upon the display of the cursor indicating a telephone call, user running an application program to access an email upon the display of the cursor indicating a waiting email message, etc.) (Pinard: column 4, lines 5-55). However, Pinard fails to explicitly teach determining whether coordinates of a touch screen input indicate a representation area of the individual message indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input; and invoking the message reading function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator. Horwitz teaches a method for the display of status indicators (such as the display of the alarm status flashing icon when conflicting search results are found) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15) similar to that of Pinard. In addition, Horwitz further teaches determining whether coordinates of a touch screen input indicate a representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input and invoking the function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator (the registered function of displaying selected information associated with the alarm status flashing icon, i.e. a list of potential matters which produced the conflicts, is invoked if the user selects the alarm status flashing icon; and using a touch screen input to make onscreen selections) (Horwitz: column 9, lines 2-6 and column 21, lines 1-15 and 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pinard and Horwitz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for associating a message reading function with an

indicator of Pinard to include the use of executing the associated function upon touch screen selection of the icon taught by Horwitz. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to respond to important indicator events such as alarms in a timely, convenient and user-friendly manner.; furthermore, it would have been advantageous to make such a combination in order to avoid the inconvenience of attaching a mouse or keyboard to devices that are small in size, such as handheld devices like PDAs and cell phones.

Referring to claim 5, Pinard teaches a method comprising the steps of registering an alarm function of the plurality of functions related to the individual alarm state indicator when the alarm is set (for example, changing the cursor to the function of displaying an alarm indicator among the plurality of related functions of displaying a telephone indicator, an email indicator, etc. upon receipt of a signal indicating the occurrence of an alarm) (Pinard: column 1, line 59-column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55), displaying the alteration of the representation of the individual alarm state indicator (changing the appearance of the cursor to display an alarm indicator) (Pinard: Figures 2-5), and invoking an alarm function upon receipt of a user input (action by the user of executing the invoked function of the cursor, i.e. user action of answering the telephone upon the display of the cursor indicating a telephone call, user running an application program to access an email upon the display of the cursor indicating a waiting email message, etc.) (Pinard: column 4, lines 5-55). However, Pinard fails to explicitly teach determining whether coordinates of a touch screen input indicate a representation area of the state indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input and invoking the individual alarm function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator. Horwitz teaches a method for the display of status indicators (such as the display

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of the alarm status flashing icon when conflicting search results are found) (Horwitz: column 21, lines 1-15) similar to that of Pinard. In addition, Horwitz further teaches determining whether coordinates of a touch screen input indicate a representation area of the individual state indicator upon receipt of the touch screen input and invoking the alarm function when the coordinates of the touch screen input indicate the representation area of the individual state indicator (the registered function of displaying selected information associated with the alarm status flashing icon, i.e. a list of potential matters which produced the conflicts, is invoked if the user selects the alarm status flashing icon; and using a touch screen input to make onscreen selections) (Horwitz: column 9, lines 2-6 and column 21, lines 1-15 and 26-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Pinard and Horwitz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the method for associating an alarm function with an indicator of Pinard to include the use of executing the associated function upon touch screen selection of the icon taught by Horwitz. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to respond to important indicator events such as alarms in a timely, convenient and user-friendly manner.; furthermore, it would have been advantageous to make such a combination in order to avoid the inconvenience of attaching a mouse or keyboard to devices that are small in size, such as handheld devices like PDAs and cell phones.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection:

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4. The applicant argues that the claims have been amended to emphasize the difference that Horwitz does not disclose a plurality of functions related to the individual state indicator. Pinard teaches a plurality of functions associated with a single indicator, i.e. a single cursor is associated with a plurality of functions such as the function of a telephone indicator icon upon occurrence of a telephone call, the function of a message indicator upon the occurrence of an email message, etc., as recited in column 1, line 59-column 2, line 10 and column 4, line 11-55. Therefore, Pinard teaches a plurality of functions related to a single indicator.

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

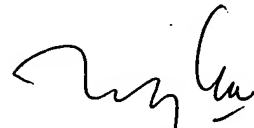
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ



CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER